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To China	No offers.	
To Clyde		
To Hull		
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 17 to 18	

(PRICES CURRENT (21st Sept. 1863.)

	Per candy.
COTTON at Colaba	
Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs. 515 to 520
New Dholleras, (ready.)	" 515 to 517
New Oomrawuttee	" 517 to 518
New Goonawuttee	" 465 to 470
New Compta (Nominal)	" nominal.
New Dharwar Superfine	" 500 to 505
New Barsee and Nergaur	" 455 to 460
New Veersyal	" 460 to 465
New Khandeish	" 445 to 455
New Pondicherie	" 432 to 433
New Annglore	" 430 to 435
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,605 to Rs. 1,610.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs. 7 9 to 7 1 per cwt.	
Rapeseed, Guzerat " 6 12 to 6 13	
Gingelly mixed (Black and White) " 33 to 33	
Niger " 37 to 38	
	24 to 27

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Sept. 21	Naval Brigade	Moon	London 16 June.
	Jehangeer	McDermott	Calcutta 29 July.
	Manchester (s)	McDonald	Surat 20 Sept.
	Nepaul (s)	Curling	Suez 5 and Aden 12 Sept.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Sept. 21	Birkby	Purdy	Calcutta.
	Phlox (s)	Maylon	Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Manchester*, from Surat.—Two hundred and twelve natives.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
P. and O. Company's Steamer *Jeddo*, for Aden and Suez.
Brig *Shanghy*, for Penang and Singapore.
Ship *City of palaces*, for Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, MONDAY, 21ST SEPTEMBER 1863.

For London.

Chapman.—11 cases bloodstones 5½ cwt., Framjee Cowasjee Mody; 26 cases black aloes, 76 cwt., A. Succoor.

For Liverpool.

Duke of Newcastle.—110 bales cotton, 385 cwt., B. H. Cama; 43 bales cotton, 150½ cwt., S. & N. Nanabhoy.

Gertrude.—110 bales cotton, 385 cwt., Woomersy Mooljee; 40 bales cotton, 140 cwt., Khatow Sewjee; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Goculdass Cullianjee; 64 bales madderroot, 217 cwt., Ralli Brothers.

Gateneau.—36 bales cotton, 122½ cwt., Framjee Sands and Co.; 80 bales cotton, 280 cwt., Enderjee Narronjee.

Saladin.—86 bales cotton, 227½ cwt., Nurpar Mooljee; 77 bales cotton, 269½ cwt., Hargovundass Pranjeevundass; 75 bales cotton, 262½ cwt., Nagurdass Permanund; 18 bales cotton, 63 cwt., Dulputbhoy Bhugoobhoy; 220 bales cotton, 770 cwt., B. F. Cama; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Maneck Pandoorung; 52 bales cotton, 182 cwt., Rapeo Viram; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Ramjee Jeatha; 300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., Campbell, Mitchell and Co.; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Pudomsy Virjee and Co.

Veteran.—25 bales wool, 75 cwt.; 5 bales cotton, 17½ cwt., G. Rungjee; 55 bales cotton, 192½ cwt., Khatesy Sewjee; 130 bales cotton, 455 cwt., Khatesy Rogowjee 250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Meer Sassoon Moosy; 99 bales cotton, 315 cwt., Dinshaw Bhicajee.

Aaron Brown.—53 bales wool, 159 cwt.; 51 bales cotton, 1783 cwt., Woomanchund Muncharam; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Vuruthmon Poonsy; 225 bales cotton, 788 cwt., P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.; 250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Jewraz Bulloo.

Elphinstone Greeley.—300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., Merwanjee and Manockjee.

Barbara.—202 bundles linseed, 101 cwt., Momud Roysee; 20 bales Cotton, 70 cwt., Gussy Tickum.

Celesta.—1 half bale cotton, 1½ cwt., Laldass Chubila; 21 bales cotton, 73½ cwt., Mungesh Pandoorung; 4 cases beer, 16 dozens, Robinson and Co.

Tangier.—25 bales wool, 75 cwt., Kessowjee Arjoon; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Assaria Jewraz; 60 bales cotton, 210 cwt., Sorabjee Merwanjee and Co.; 50 bales wool, 150 cwt., Kessowjee Arjoon.

Remington.—180 bales cotton, 630 cwt., Goolaichund Moteechund.

Diligentia.—337 bundles surseesed, 168½ cwt., Khatow Walljee; 75 bales cotton, 262½ cwt., Tulla Nagsy.

Lancastrian.—220 bags gingillyseed, 330 cwt., Sittaram Jeatmull; 500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., M. and P. B. Cola.

Sea Park.—600 bags linseed, 900 cwt., Ludhabhoy Poonsy.

For Southampton.

Steamer *Jeddo.*—1 chest cashmere shawls, 13 pieces, Hookumchund Sewnath.

BENGAL.

The telegraph of September 10, announced the arrivals of the *Belle of the West*, Holmes, from Batavia 9th August; *Light Brigade*, Evans, from Moreton Bay 12th July, touched at Galle 1st September; *Tasdeh*, Reed, from Moulmein 29th August; *Clarendon*, Dougall, from Bombay 26th August; *Robert Lees*, Douglas, from Liverpool date not given); *Sir John Lawrence*, Sinclair, from Bombay 23rd August; *Gala*, Watson, from Sydney 17th July; *Union*, Norton, from Galle 13th August; *Howden*, Westhorpe, from Liverpool 21st May; and *Fort George* particulars not received.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—September 15, P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer *Candia*, Stewart, from Calcutta 9th September.
French Steamer *Erymanthe*, Macaire from Galle 12th and Pondichery 14th September.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 21.

Anderson, Captain H. S., 23rd Regt. N. L. I., on leave, from Kurrachee.
Quin, Captain P., 33rd Regt., to join, from England.
Thompson, Ensign W. O., H. M.'s 82nd Regt., on duty, from England.
Bassett, Captain W., 56th Regt., to rejoin, from England.
Gordon, Ensign J. R., 12th Regt. N. I., to rejoin from England.
Day, Assistant Surgeon H., Bombay Medical Department, to rejoin, from England.
Wardon, Major R., Staff, on duty from Poona.
Leith, Colonel, 106th Light Infantry, on sick leave, from Neemuch.
Harris, Captain T. M., R. A., on duty, from Kirkee.
Fraser, Surgeon D. A. C., Medical Staff, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 21.

Anderson, Captain H. S. 23rd Regt. N. L. I., on leave, to Poona.
Harris, Captain T. M., R. A., on duty, to Kirkee.
Lucas, Brigadier General C., Inspector General of Artillery, on duty, to Kirkee.
Davidson, Lieut. W. H., 103rd Regt., on leave, to Poona.

GARRISON ORDERS.—SEPT. 21ST 1863.

BY LIEUT.-COLONEL CARMICHAEL, C.B.

The 21st Regt. N. I. the Officer for the Castle Guard tomorrow.
The 103rd Regt., the Adjutant for the day.
1. The Committee of which Captain Weir, 103rd Regiment, is President, is dissolved.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 19th September 1863.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence subject to confirmation by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India:—

108th *Foot.*—Ensign L. Smith, to proceed to England, via Egypt for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board. This Officer is not available for duty with Troops and will on arrival report himself to the Adjutant General, Horse Guards.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence: Lieut. E. Kerrich, Quarter Marter and Interpreter 9th Regt. N. I., from 10th September to 9th October 1863, to proceed to Bombay on medical certificate preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.
Lieut. C. Woodhouse, Quarter Master and Interpreter 12th Regt. N. I., from 15th September to 15th October 1863, to proceed to Bombay for the purpose of appearing before the Civil and Military Examination Committee.

Naval.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 21st Sept. 1863.

Lieut. Dawkins in charge of *Semiramis*, is directed to proceed to Port Blair by the first opportunity for the purpose of assuming Command of the Naval Brigade at that port.

The Officers below named are appointed a Committee to receive charge of the steam vessel *Dalhousie* from the B. I. S. N. Company, (Limited,) to-morrow morning and ascertain whether the ships equipment and stores are in accordance with what were handed over with the vessel.
Lieut. Carpendale, and Lieut. Morland.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by he name and addres of the sender.

BIRTHS.

At Aden, on the 3rd September, the wife of Captain H. Y. Beale, Brigade Major, of a son.
At Dacca, on the 5th September, the wife of C. G. Baker, Esq., C. C., Offg. Deputy Inspector General of Police, of a daughter.
At Berhampore, Bengal, on the 6th September, the wife of the Revd. F. W. Robberts, Assistant Chaplain, of a son.
At Arrah, on the 8th September, the wife of T. H. Bignold, Esq., C. S., of a son.
At Dorundah, Chotah Nagpore, on the 4th September, the wife of Captain G. C. Rowcroft, Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Muttra, on the 9th September, Mr. J. H. Carter, C. S., to Mary Anne, daughter of the late John Jones, Esq.
At Fyzabad, Oudh, on Saturday, 12th September, by the Reverend E. J. Tandy, Assistant Chaplain, C. Case, Esq., Lieutenant, H. M.'s Bengal Staff Corps, to Jane Amelia, eldest daughter of Major John Elphinstone Fraser, H. M.'s Bengal Staff Corps.

DEATHS.

At Bombay, on the 21st September, James Lindsay, infant son of James Tweedie, Esq.
At Calcutta, on the 7th September, Madame A. Classe Beaulieu, aged 78 years.
At Cawnpore, on the 9th September, Lieut. C. D. J. Lee, 37th Regiment Grenadiers, Madras Army.
At Secunderabad, on the 6th September, Ellen Sybella Murray, youngest daughter of Captain Murray Aynsley, 6th Cavalry.
At Ramandroog, on the 10th September, Georgiana Isabella, the beloved wife of Staff Sergeant Allen Pierce, Commissariat Department, aged 28 years and 7 months.
At Mussoorie, on the 9th September, R. W. Faithfull, Esq., Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Sealkote Division, aged 48 years.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

List of Undelivered Messages on the 21st September.

From Kurrachee to Abbaichund Tillookchund, Kamptee to Lt. Raynsford, Madras Cavalry, Club, Ahmedabad to Veesram Maneckchund, Kurrachee to Jathabhoy Premchund, in Bhoycoora, Surat to Munjee Nanjee Khambha Byawalla Castle, Kurrachee to Unherchund Corrumchund, Broach to Lalljee Veerjee, at Nowrojee Bhicajee.

THE

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1863.

By the arrival of the P. and O. Company's steamer *Nepaul*, Captain Curling, from Suez on the 5th, and Aden on the 12th instant. We are enabled to lay before our readers, details of English news to the 26th August.

Our readers we fear must by this time have had rather a wearisome dose of the oratory, called forth by the discussions on the Time-bargain's Bill. We treated them to a verbatim report of the "leading merchant's" speech in our paper of Friday last, crammed as it was, with the most distressful arguments, together with the much more modest, and not less sensible speech, of one of the native gentlemen in the Council. After these *Diis Minores*, come the *Diis Majores*, who brought up the rear in such imposing array, in six columns of small print in our impression of yesterday. We wish we could also have said the substance was equally imposing with the form. Unfortunately it is far otherwise. The speech of Mr. Anderson was an elaborate and learned display; the getting up was really skilful; but like a General who marshals troops, which he is unable to handle in the field before an enemy, so Mr. Anderson marshalled the history of English legislation, on the subject of gambling, without being able to elicit the lesson that should be learnt from it. He was very jocose, or at least meant to be so, on the Commander-in-Chief's persevering and pertinent demand for facts, that legislation might not be done in the dark. It was certainly clear enough to people outside, that our legislators were at *sea* amongst themselves besides being in the dark. "One might almost suppose" says Mr. Anderson "that His Excellency regarded a fact as a material substance estimable by tale (?) or avoirdupois"—but surely Mr. Anderson does not mean to assert that facts are not as substantial things as anything he can measure or estimate materially by avoirdupois; and Sir William Mansfield might well, in the midst of walking shadows and cloudy opinions that were enveloping the whole moral atmosphere, ask for some tangible facts which they might lay hold of as posts, to find their way by;—a demand which has not yet been complied with. Mr. Kelly's famous three hundred and fifty notices have been a puzzle to many, besides His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. Does Mr. Kelly himself understand them? We are at all events glad to find there is one person who does. Mr. Anderson has small sympathy for the poor simpletons who profess ignorance, and he treats them in two ways, that there may be no escape. A confession of ignorance may be a rhetorical feat, in which case he says "it may have merit"; but it is more likely to be a case of stupidity, and on this ground we are polished off with the Johnsonian dictum "that though reasons are found for us, he is not bound to supply us with brains." Sir William does not appear to have thought it worth while to retort in sonorous phrase from the same weighty authority—but would he have been far wrong if in his reply to Mr. Anderson, he had said, 'if I were to characterise the able speech of my honorable friend Mr. Anderson as it deserves, I should say, that throughout the whole of it I never knew so admirable an illustration of the Johnsonian dictum,' that

"Declamation roared while reason slept."

We cannot doubt that when Mr. Anderson vindicated the memory of Sir John Bernard, told the story of Cochrane Johnstone, of the famous Bombay Opium cases, and the no less notorious "Qui tam" action cases—he must have amused and delighted his audience. But enlightenment on the subject of Mr. Westropp's Bill is certainly not one of the merits of the speech. What is the instruction we ought to receive, the lesson we ought to learn, from the historic statements and illustrations of which the speech mainly consisted? Why a lesson, which though Mr. Anderson himself has failed to learn it, seems written on the face of every attempt to deal with the subject by the legislature of late years, and that is,—that it should simply be let alone. Mr. Anderson must know as well as we can tell him, that after the whole subject of gaming and wagering had undergone a thorough sifting by a Committee of the House of Commons in 1844; that Committee after the most mature consideration recommended that "Wagering in general should be free and subject to no penalty." The legislation which took place in the following year, was entirely based on the Committee's recommendations, and as we all know, the Act of the Legislative Council of 1848, is the mere copy and counterpart of so much of the English Act of 1845, (8th and 9th Vic. cap. 109), as was considered applicable. English Legislation has been satisfied with what was then done, and why? because the experience of the past had most clearly shown we had to deal with an evil which legislation could not cure. "Gaming" as Burke said "is a principle inherent in human nature. It belongs to us all." Every wise legislator knows he cannot cure immorality by legislative enactments, because, as we have said before, moral evils cannot be cured by mechanical means, and least of all evils arising from a principle in man's nature from which, under enlightened guidance, spring high and noble enterprises.

The legislatures both in England and in India, having placed such legal checks as seemed fitting and expedient on a great evil, which they felt it was not within their power to cure;—people naturally enough ask, what reason can be given for disturbing the entire commerce of Western India by attempting fresh legislation on matters incidental to it, in which unquestionably much that is immoral may be mixed up,—but which the very attempt to cure may only lead to fresh immorality coupled with much injustice? Why should we presume to legislate specially for evils that are not peculiar to us, which are indeed equally common at home, and which the English legislature is well satisfied to leave to work their own cure? If a case could be made out for legislation at all on such a subject, it should be against the share speculation that has so abounded of late; but though this gambling has been by all accounts of the most shady character, the Bill introduced by Mr. Westropp takes not the least cognizance of it. To speak of the Time-bargains and the sharers in them, as being able permanently to affect any one article of commerce, so as to prevent its being traded in at its honest market value,—is something too ludicrous for serious discussion. Could all the Time-bargain making in India affect the price of cotton, so as to raise it to the extent of a single rupee a candy, were it not for the American War? That is the tremendous element of uncertainty which enters into everything, and so long as it exists, there will continue to be as there now are, enormous speculations, and also enormous risks. The American War while it lasts means a cotton famine in Lancashire, but in Bombay high prices and for a few, almost fabulous fortunes. "children of this world" were of old reputed for being wise in their generation, and so they are all busy "making hay while the sun shines," but those who have grasped the lion's share, should not now abuse the [illegible] rolls for carrying on a similar game, on principles, though not with such splendid results.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

GALLE, 19th *Sept.*, 12-43 noon.
Steamer *Ottawa* sailed for Bombay.

GALLE, 20th *Sept.* 4 P.M.
Steamer *Behar* sailed for China.

GALLE, 20th *Sept.*, 8-45 P.M.
Steamer *Madras* sailed for Australia.

GALLE, 21st *Sept.*, 6-20 A.M.
Steamer *Bengal* sailed for Calcutta.

GALLE, 21st *Sept.*, 8-30 A.M.
H.I.M. Steamer *Kwangtung* from Mauritius anchored.

[TUTICORIN, 21st *Sept.* 7-55 A.M.
Steamer *Kurrachee* from Bombay anchored last night.

MADRAS, 21st *September.*
Steamer *Persia* from Calcutta and Northern Ports anchored.

MR. GOCULDASS TEJPALL AND MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.

To Hon'ble H. L. ANDERSON, Esq.
Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,—We have the honor to address you with reference to the correspondence with Mr. Gocouldass Tejpall, published in the newspapers of the 17th instant.

2. Para. 4 of the Mr. Goculdass' letter of 22nd December contains the following passage: "After more than one interview with the firm of the Charterers, it was agreed between them and my friend, that the matter should be allowed to drop on my paying the difference of freight, which amounted to Rs. 117½, and a declaration in writing that the under valuation was made without my knowledge. In handing the above amount with my letter to the above effect, Messrs. Nicol & Co., refused to abide by their previously proposed arrangements, and told my friend, that they would take legal proceedings in the matter. My friend there and then dissuaded them from proceeding further, and said he would consent to any other arrangement of their proposing."

They then demanded that in addition to the terms previously come to, Rs. 6,000 should be paid by me to the "Lancashire Relief Fund."

3. The very injurious impression which this statement is calculated to give rise to, obliges us to request you will be so good as to lay the following account of the transaction, before His Excellency the Governor in Conncil, with our request that His Excellency may be pleased to take the earliest possible opportunity of giving publicity to it.

4. We made no such agreement as Mr. Gocouldass describes in the first sentence, we have quoted; Mr. Gocouldass' friends (for there were more than one) assured us that personally he was ignorant of the fraud, and stated that he would consent to any fine we thought fit to impose, rather than submit to an exposure of his firm in the Police Court. They were, however, distinctly told that the settlement of the matter rested with the Kurrachee agents of the Company, Messrs. Fleming & Co., through whom the fraud was discovered, and that we could not decisively interfere.

5. At their urgent solicitation we at length consented to receive a letter from Mr. Gocouldass to Messrs. Fleming & Co., containing an explicit assertion of his personal innocence of the fraud, engaging at once to dismiss the guilty party from his service, and promising that no such fraud should again be attempted, leaving it to them amicably to settle the existing difference as they saw fit. This letter we offered to forward to Messrs. Fleming & Co., with a request that they should take it into their favorable consideration.

6. A letter was accordingly tendered to us, but was at once returned as unsatisfactory, as it wanted the clause engaging to dismiss the guilty party, without which act we deemed Mr. Gocouldass' explanation of himself incomplete. We were subsequently informed that this party was a partner in his firm, who could not be dismissed.

7. So matters rested for some days during which Gocouldass had abundant opportunity, had he desired it, of acceding to our proposal, and so extricating his firm from the very awkward position in which they were placed. His friends, however, simply continued to entreat us to settle amicably, until at length, (one of our partners having meantime arrived from Kurrachee) it was suggested that Mr. Gocouldass should, as some atonement for the offence of his firm, pay a sum of money to the Lancashire Relief Fund. A final interview took place, with two of Mr. Gocouldass' friends, who brought with them a sum of Rs. 6,000, which we handed to the treasurers of the above Fund.

8. The difference of Freight being also paid to us, the matter so far as we were concerned, was at an end.

9. Apologising for so far trespassing on your valuable time.—We have, &c.,

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents B. I. S. N. Company, (Limited.)

Bombay, 20th August 1863.

No. 2389 OF 1863.—JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

To Messrs. Nicol & Co.,
Agents B. I. S. N. Company, (Limited.)

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, of the 20th ultimo, and to inform you, that the Honorable the Governor in Council considers your explanation relative to the transaction with Mr. Goculdass Tejpall to be entirely satisfactory.—I have, &c.,

H. L. ANDERSON,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 8th September, 1863.

KATTYWAR.

RAJCOTE, 16th Sept.

SINCE last I wrote to you, I hear that the Joonaghur people have come forward with an offer to give 25,000 Rupees to endow a school, which is to be erected in the name of the heir to the Gaddee. What the name of the heir is, I know not, for at present I believe, that is a disputed point. I hope if the offer is accepted that the Inspector General of Schools, or whatever he is called, will see that the school is open to *all classes*, as I have very strong suspicions that the Nagur community purpose keeping it to themselves very much. I would also recommend that if possible the teachers be of a different creed to the Nagur, indeed, considering that the school though under our supervision is to be in a Mussulman state. I think Mussulman teachers should as far as possible be engaged for it. We are having rather a sickly season, and I am sorry to say several officers have lately suffered from fever, and our first Assistant Mr. Coulson, has, I deeply regret to say, fallen a victim to it. He will be a loss to Government for he was an honest, hard working officer; and he is much regretted by all, both European and natives. The crops are not near so far forward as they ought to be at this time of the year, owing to the heavy rains we have had, which was unaccompanied by any sunshine during the breaks. I hope however, though the stalks of the grain are short, that the ears will be large in proportion. All the fields about have not been able to be kept so clear of weeds as they ought, and consequently a quantity of Cotton that has been sown, has not come forward so well as might have done, the outturn, though, I hope will not suffer by this, if the people will only not delay in working the hoes, the moment they are able to do so. Government have I believe sanctioned all the new arrangements, proposed by Major Keatinge V. C., and I suppose we may now shortly look for more active measures being adopted. I was glad to see in the *Kattywar Gazette*, that measure are to be taken to reduce the number of mercenaries who come into this province seeking employ, and who on failing to procure any, go about robbing and committing murder. FASSENACLOID.

(Kattywar Political Agency Gazette, Sept. 3.)

TO THE CHIEFS AND PRINCIPAL TALOOKDARS IN KATTYWAR.

I HAVE received a report from Lieutenant Hebbert, Officiating Second Assistant Political Agent, on the subject of the foreign mercenaries—Arabs, Mecranees, Scindees, Beloochies, and Seedees, now in the Province of Kattywar; I find that their number is variously estimated at from thirty to fifty thousand.

Thirty per cent of the proclaimed outlaws belong to this class; they form the principal element of all the large gangs who, within the last six years, have committed deeds of violence within the Province.

You are aware that many orders have been issued by Government to the effect that Seebundee of this class were not to be entertained by any but Chiefs of consideration; and that no more persons of this class were to be allowed to land in the Peninsula—these orders have not been obeyed.

Regarding the first, I hope to have the honor of again adressing you when I am in possession of more detailed information on the subject.

Regarding the latter, it is my intention to take immediate steps to prevent the present influx of mercenary soldiers.

The [illegible] close at hand wher[illegible] leave your ports for [illegible] and the Persian Gulf. I request you to [illegible] all ship-owners that if they permit any of those passengers of the description to be [illegible] there vessels may will, if detected, have to bear the expenses of their return passage, and their support during [illegible] rolls for carrying on a similar game, on principles, though not with such splendid results.

I further request that if any of these persons are landed on your coast, that you will on the other hand I request you to give assistance to any foreign soldiers who wish to return to their homes, and beg of you to explain to shipowners and commanders, that there is no objection whatsoever to their conveying these persons back to their own country.

R. H. KEATINGE, Political Agent.
Political Agency, Rajkot, 26th August 1863.

DETAILS OF ENGLISH NEWS TO AUG. 26.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(Home News, August 26).

Field-Marshal Lord Clyde was buried in Westminster Abbey, on August 22.

The relative positions of the hostile armies in Virginia have not undegone any material change. The intense heat precludes active operations.

General Meade is said to have thrice tendered his resignation.

The bombardment of Fot Wagner still continues with unabated vigour.

The Federals demand that captured negroes be treated as prisoners of war.

Governor Seymour has requested President Lincoln to postpone the draf in New York. The President is determined to enforce it at all hazards.

A rumour exists of a meditated alliance between Russia and the United States in the event of a European war.

The Kentucky State elecion was carried by military authority.

The Southern government has determined to arm the whole able-bodied negro population.

The situation on the Missisippi has not undergone important change. The Confederates are burning all their cotton.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week:—

In her Majesty's Indian Service: Lieutenant-Colonel W. Godley, Retired List, Madras Army—Captain A. D. Gordon, R.M.'s 102nd (Royal Madras Fusiliers)—H. E. Badwen, Esq., Surgeon-Major, Madras Medical Service.

Miscellaneous: Sir Augustus Campbell, Bart.—The Rev. Dr. Raffles—Rear-Admiral Richard Owen—Lord De Freyne.

The Government of France denies the right of the French bishops to interfere without permission in political matters.

The Polish insurrection proceeds with increasing energy. The national government has commanded the insurgent chiefs to avoid as much as possible any regular engagement.

A law has been passed for the suppression of brigandage in Italy.

The erection of a monument to Lord Clyde in England and another in Scotland is in contemplation.

The shipment of the Indian Telegraph Cable is now in active operation.

Her Majesty and the royal family still continue in Germany.

Three thousand pounds has been awarded in a breach of promise case.

The Russian government has assembled so many troops in Poland that almost every district is occupied by them. General Mouravieff persists in his system of banishment, confiscation, and torture.

The sittings of the Congress of Princes still continue.

Garibaldi's health is perfectly restored.

The Archduke Meximilian has not yet fully accepted the Mexican throne.

A congress of German deputies has assembled in Frankfort.

Mr. Tracy, the Liberal candidate, has been returned for the Montgomery boroughs.

It is rumoured that Lord Justice Knight Bruce is about to retire, and that Vice-Chancellor Kindersley will be his successor in the Appeal Court.

An appeal against the decision in the case of the Peterhoff is intended.

Blockade-running is said to be carried on to an immense extent at a Confederate port.

The draft in New York has not been resumed.

A convention of prominent Republicans is shortly to be held at Washington.

The Prince and Princess of Wales still continue at Abergeldie Castle.

Testimonials have been presented to Captain Grant, at Nairn.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 26.

Bank and Mercantile Bills on Calcutta and Madras, 60 days' sight, 1s. 11⅛d.; 30 days', 1s. 11⅛d. Bombay, 1s. 11⅛d. to 1s. 11⅛d.

Five per Cent. Rupee Paper, 107½; Ditto Five-and-a-Half, 116½.

Indian Five per Cents., 108¼ to ⅜.

Consols for Money, 93⅛ to 93⅜; for the account (Sept 9), 93⅛, 93⅜.

Bank of England rate of discount 4 per cent.

Money Market steady.

Stock Markets unchanged.

Produce Markets more active. Silk sells more freely at previous prices. Tea without improvement. Indigo rather better. Sugar 1s. up from the lowest point. Rice unchanged. Saltpetre quiet. Jute more active. Cutch 24s. 6d. per cwt. Shellac steady.

Coffee.—Plantation Ceylon, middling, 81s. to 86s. 6d.; good middling, 87s. to 89s.; fine middling, 90s. to 94s. per cwt. Market steady.

Linseed quiet. Calcutta, 65s. to 66s.; Bombay seed, 70s. to 71s. Rapeseed dull; Calcutta, 58s.; Bombay Guzerat, 66s. to 68s.

Cocoa-nut Oil slow of sale at £46 for Ceylon, and £48 for fine Cochin.

Metal.—Tin quiet; fine Straits, £120 to arrive; spelter firmer, £18 5s. ex-ship.

Liverpool Cotton.—Fair New Orleans, 24¼d. per lb. nominal; fair Broach, 19½d.; fair Dholera, 19½d. Market very strong.

Manchester Markbt.—Grey shirtings, 40-inch, 7lbs., 15s. 6d. per piece; 8¼ lbs., 18s. to 18s. 6d. Madapollams, 32-inch, 3lbs., 6s. 7½d. Mule Twist, No. 40 best seconds, 29d. per lb. Market dearer, and demand good.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

THE length of time that has elapsed since the three Powers opened a negotiation with Russia on the subject of Poland might justify the current belief that Russia was creating delay, for the purpose of gaining time, were it not that a part of the delay is attributable to the Powers themselves. When Russia returned a negative to the demands of Austria, France, and England, the time had clearly arrived for a step of some kind beyond that of mere expostulation. It is true that extreme measures were not contemplated from the first, and that it was hoped Russia would yield to the force of opinion. All such hopes, however, were dissipated when Russia refused to remove the question into the field of diplomacy; so that whatever course the Western Powers might deem it desirable to adopt, they had at least fair warning that they could not effect their object by negotiation. The second series of notes just delivered to Prince Gortschakoff cannot, therefore, be expected to advance the purpose in view very materially. To reiterate a demand already refused is ordinarily a sign of weakness rather than of strength. Unaccompanied by the declaration of an alternative, such a procedure would indicate that the fulfilment of the demand depended entirely on the will of the person on whom it was made. It cannot be supposed that the great Powers of Europe would place themselves in so false a position, and we may therefore conclude that, although their notes did not express an ulterior measure, they indicated one. The Powers do not mean to go war for Poland, although a war might possibly arise out of collateral circumstances; but they distinctly contemplate an alternative should Russia persist in treating their advances with indifference. What that alternative is may be gathered from an article in the 'Morning Post,' which we quote in another column. Without attributing under importance to the arguments of the writer, we may conclude that he did not venture so boldly upon so delicate a topic without some authority. The recognition of Poland by the Western Powers would bring the question to an immediate issue. The examples of Greece and Belgium are referred to for precedents; and it will not be denied that the earnestness, unanimity, and success which Poland has displayed in this great struggle for her independence, afford ample ground for recogniton. Whether such an act might not lead to other results, not now contemplated, or whether recognition could stop at the form and leave Poland still to fight single-handed, are questions which must be solved by time and circumstances.

The insurrection in the meanwhile proceeds with increasing energy. If the Poles are not absolutely successful everywhere, they seldom suffer any serious reverses, and balance of victory is largely in their favour. There is some talk of an alliance, or understanding, being in progress between Russia and America; but it cannot exercise any influence upon the affairs of Poland; and if there be such a project in existance it must be intended to cripple the power of France in Mexico.

THE Congress of the German Sovereigns, which has been sitting at Frankfort, inaugurates a movement of incalculable importance, not only to Germany, but to the whole of Europe. The gathering includes every prince exercising sovereign rights in Germany, except the King of Prussia, the King of Denmark, and the Lord of Lippe. The object may generally

of New Orleans under General Butler, made a speech at Portland, Maine, on the 10th. He defended the policy of the government, vindicated the course of General Butler at New Orleans, and hoped that the last drop of Union blood and the last dollar of Union money would be expended before the government would treat with the Confederates on the basis of separation. The 'Cincinnati Commercial' of the 8th says:—An important meeting of distinguished persons will come off in Washington within the next 10 days, at which grave questions bearing on the present aspect of the rebellion will be discussed.

Orders have been sent from Washington permitting commissioners to visit the army and take the votes of the Iowa troops for the State elections.

The New York Herald asserts that a convention of prominent Republicans will be held at Washington next week. The object of the meeting is not known, but the 'Herald' asserts that information has reached Washington that the Confederates were willing to return to the Union if terms were offerred them, and that the Republican party, is desirous to stop the war and to avoid the unpopularity of the conscription; hence a meeting has been called.

The same journal says that reports had reached Washington that Mr. Cassius M. Clay had entered into an offensive and defensive treaty with Russia, insuring to that Power that in the event of the Western Powers declaring war against her, the United States would declare war against France and England.

Blockade-running at Wilmington is said to be carried on to an enormous extent at present.

The Democratic State Convention of Maine has declined to support the policy of the administration. Denouncing its course as destructive of the Union and government, and declaring the war to be waged solely for the abolition of slavery, they advocated that if the seceded States desired to return to the Union they should be welcomed back with all their dignity, equality, and rights unimpaired.

The 'World' thinks the reported determination of the administration not to listen to terms of settlement without the total extinction of slavery, nor to hold any intercourse with the Confederate government to arrange a preliminary peace, proves that the administration is determined to delay settlement until after the Presidential election, as if the South returned to the Union before that time the fate of the Republican party would be sealed.

THE PETERHOFF.

The following are the points decided by Judge Betts, of the United States' District Court, New York, in the case of the prize steamer Peterhoff:—

1. That the ship Peterhoff, in the premises mentioned, was knowingly on the voyage aforesaid laden in whole or in part with articles contraband of war, and had them in act of transportation at sea.

2. That her voyage with the said cargo was not truly destined to the port of Matamoras, a neutral port, and for purposes of trade and commerce, within the authority and intendment of public law, but, on the contrary, was destined for some other port or place, and in aid and for the use of the enemy, and in violation of the law of nations.

3. That the ship's papers were simulated and false as to her real destination.

Wherefore, it is considered by the court that the said vessel and her cargo are subject to condemnation and forfeiture, and it is ordered that a decree therefore be entered accordingly.

The Washington correspondent of the 'Philadelphia Ledger' says that it is the intention of the parties interested in the Peterhoff to appeal against the decision of Judge Betts, and, in the event of his decision being confirmed by the higher courts, to petition the British Government to interfere.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

The 'Abeille du Nord' of St. Petersburg of August 16 tells its readers that the insurrection in the kingdom of Poland is rapidly approaching a conclusion. The Russian government, it is said, has assembled so many troops there that almost every district is completely occupied by them, and the insurgent bands are vigorously pursued. Several regiments of cavalry have lately arrived in Poland, together with a multitude of Cossacks, who are most useful in such a war as that carried on in Poland at present. The insurgents, consequently, notwithstanding their courage, are forced to yield to numbers, and they suffer immense loss in such an unequal contest, which they find it difficult to replace. The national government, perceiving the danger, has commanded the insurgent chiefs to avoid as much as possible any regular engagement, being convinced that such a mode of carrying on war cannot be long continued, and that no foreign assistance is to be expected.

The greatest extent of the insurrection at present is in the north and specially the north-east portion of the government of Lublin, where the numerous peasants mostly (so called) furnishes its principal strength. There are many villages in that district, as in Volhynia, Podolia, and the Ukraine, inhabited by landowners of noble descent whose possession are not larger than those of the ordinary peasants, and who are only distinguished from that class by being free, and employing certain privileges.

The total strength of the chief insurgent divisions which are operating in the northern part of the government of Lublin, does not exceed 500 men. A well-known Polish emigrant who passes by the name of Count Plater commands a force. It was he who conducted the successful attack upon the money convoy between Warsaw and Lublin; and his strategy of cutting off small detachments and stragglers, by hovering closely around the rear, has recently caused the Russians no inconsiderable loss. He has forwarded to the national government the following report of the victory of Zyrzyn:—

On the 8th August I attacked a column consisting of 100 infantry, 50 Cossacks, and two pieces of cannon, which was escorting a quantity of treasure. The Russians lost 181 killed, 132 wounded and 150 prisoners. We obtained possession of 500 rifles, two pieces of cannon, and all the baggage with the money, which I hastened to deposite in a place of safety without counting it. I believed that we captured about 140,000 roubles (£20,000); the remainder, which was estimated at 60,000 roubles, disappeared. Since that battle we have been without cartridges, which prevented me from defeating another Russian corps. I had with me at Zyrzyn 1,600 riflemen, 500 scythemen, and 250 horsemen. The riflemen alone were engaged.

Since the commencement of this month a stubborn conflict has been maintained at all points of the Woywodeships adjoining the Galician frontier. Some ten different detachments are operating with more or less success. The Russians fell suddenly upon three united insurgent bands near Czestoborg, and forced them to retreat with heavy loss. The Poles left 163 dead, and about the same number of wounded on the field, while the Russians had 45 killed. The same detachments, reinforced by the bands of Eminowicz and Cowiek, subsequently gave battle to the Russians, and drove them back. Rucki and Wagner, two experienced leaders, afterwards beat the Russians at Woiseluric.

The following anecdote gives a good example of the flogging system applied by the Russians to the captured insurgents:—A young workman belonging to a village in the circle of Weischen—therefore a Prussian subject—had joined the insurgents, and was taken prisoner in an engagement. Some days after his capture the prisoner was transported back to his native country with other Prussian subjects in the like condition. Upon their march towards the frontier, the escort halted at every tavern to refresh themselves with drink and victuals. The prisoners, upon the other hand, were treated upon each occasion to rations with the knout, which, says the narrator, have deprived all concerned of the remotest desire ever to interfere again in Polish affairs.

We learn from Posen that the Prince Roman Czartorisky has been arrested by the Prussian authorities at his estate at Ruchberg, and conducted a prisoner to Berlin.

It is said that Prince Ladislaus Czartoryski, the representative of the secret Polish government in foreign countries, has applied to the Emperor of Austria for an audience, and that his majesty has declined to grant it.

General Mouravieff is determined to obtain an address of loyalty to the emperor out of the inhabitants of Wilna, and leaves no arts or menaces untried to procure it. In this work he has been greatly aided by the marshal of the nobility, Alexander Domejko, a Pole by birth, but a faithful hanger-on of the government who has succeeded in extracting some hundreds of signatures from peasants. The services thus rendered to the Russian government have nearly cost Domejko dear. One morning a young man appeared at his house, and requested a private interview. When admitted he handed a letter with his left hand, and as Domejko was about to take it with his right, seized the extended hand, and stabbed at the marshal with a dagger. Domejko received seven wounds in the arm above the elbow. His servant hurried into the room at his cries for assistance, but was also met with several stabs in the breast and arm, while the stranger took to flight. The wounds are severe, but the life of neither is in danger. No clue has been obtained of the criminal. General Mouravieff is constantly upon the look-out for some such attempt being made upon his life. When he received the news of the attack on Domejko he is reported to have said to an officer of rank, "Everything is prepared. The moment I am murdered a black flag will be hoisted upon the government palace, and I give you my sacred assurance that a few hours after not one stone will remain upon another in Wilna—not one single individual be left alive."

At the beginning of the present month General Mouravieff confiscated 162 estates in the palatinate of Wilna. Since then he has issued a decree for the confiscation of 123 more. The landed proprietors are forced to sell their cattle, their carriages, and even their furniture, to pay the extraordinary tax of 10 per cent. levied by the governor of Wilna. The property of one lady of large fortune has been confiscated because one of her sons joined the insurgents, although she has four other sons who are officers in the Russian army.

The latest intelligence from Lithuania announces that the detachment commanded by Mackiewicz has gained a victory over a superior Russian force near Kiesdany. The 'Presse' states that an engagement unfavourable to the Russians has taken place at Obiechow, in the palatinate of Crawcow. Ten thousand Russians have been sent into the palatinate of Lublin.

A telegram from Cracow, dated August 22, says:—"A convoy of 47 condemned persons have been transported to Siberia. The engineer, Zeglinski, was hanged at Gledamek on the 17th. The pretext for his execution is unknown. The railway communication between Warsaw and Zombkowire, near the Prussian frontier, has been interrupted. The insurgents have destroyed six bridges and interrupted telegraphic communication."

The 'Czas' of August 21 contains some particulars of the recent engagements:—

In the combat near the Czernichow forest, on the 16th, the peasants of the vicinity participated in so far that they occupied the wood, and captured every insurgent attempting to escape in that direction. The prisoners were plundered by the peasants, and several killed. The second national band which assembled at Szyce, immediately after passing the frontier, had three engagements with the Russians, under Prince Czachowskoi—viz., at Piekowa Skala, at Glanow, and at Ibramowicas. Near Glanow the battle was concentrated around the house of the landowner Rutkowski, which the insurgents had occupied and barricaded. Rutkowski himself took an active part in the fight against the Russians, and fell pierced by several bullets upon his own threshold. The house was burnt to the ground, but the wife and children of the owner were rescued from the flames by order of Czachowskoi and brought to a place of safety. The prince, whose humanity is acknowledged even by the Poles, also provided for attendance upon the wounded insurgents.

The following intelligence has been received from the Polish frontier relative to other late engagements:—

Four combined bodies of insurgents, numbering in the aggregate about 2000 men, were totally defeated at Chromakow, in the government of Plock. Their losses were 200 killed and 38 prisoners, with a very large number of arms of every description. On the 12th August, a detachment of Russian troops under the command of General Baggowsut encountered, at Magnuszew, a body of 500 insurgents, under Jasinski; the latter again suffered a total defeat, leaving many killed and wounded on the field. Another detachment of insurgents, numbering about 60 men, under Boquszhas, had also been defeated, on August 13, near Chrobrze. On the 15th, near Osechow, another detachment, numbering 500 men, and commanded by Chmelinski, was put to flight, notwithstanding the strong position they had taken up. The insurgents on this occasion lost most of their ammunition and baggage.

THE FRANKFORT CONGRESS.

The 'Europa' of August 23 publishes the following intelligence:—

Count Rechberg, in the name of the Emperor of Austria, has remitted to the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the various German States a memorial pointing out the best and most speedy mode of bringing the project of reform submitted by the Emperor of Austria for the approval of the German sovereigns to a satisfactory solution.

According to the same paper, the emperor is reputed to have said in the memorial that it is highly important the princes should agree upon the essential points of the programme, and that they ought not to separate before the termination of this preliminary and fundamental work.

It is asserted that in the sitting of the Congress on August 24 the question of the Presidency of the Directorate was not finally settled, but that the composition of the Directorate itself had been determined.

The Berlin 'National Zeitung' of August 25 publishes a letter, dated the 24th from its Frankfort special correspondent, stating that the 3rd article of the Austrian project of reform, relating to the Directorate, has been adopted with some modifications. The directorate will consist of six members—Austria, Prussia, and Bavaria having each one vote; Saxony, Hanover, and Wurtemburg, together, will have the fourth vote in turn; Electoral Hesse and the seven Grand Duchies will choose the fifth member; and the remaining German States will elect the sixth. As regards the 5th article of the project, relating to the Presidency of the Directorate, it was proposed that Austria and Prussia should preside alternately, but decided to leave those two great Powers to come to a mutual understanding. The 6th article, establishing the general principles of the privileges of the Directorate and Federal Council, was adopted. Baden has entered a protest, pointing out that the acceptance of the Austrian propositions as it bases of reform, amounts to a binding engagement to interpret important points in the sense laid down by Austria. Articles 9, 11, 15, 16, and 18, were to be taken into consideration on the following day.

A Frankfort telegram of August 25 asserts that the Emperor of Austria will have an interview with Queen Victoria at Rosenau on August 27; and that the Congress of Princes being unanimous on the principal questions submitted to it, the Congress will be almost immediately dissolved.

CONGRESS OF DEPUTIES.

The Assembly of German deputies closed its sittings on August 22, after having come to the determination to postpone its decision until the princes have passed their resolutions. The members insist, at the same time, that everything agreed upon ought to be submitted for approval to a Parliament freely elected. This appears to be inconsistent with the principle laid down in 1849, when it was intended to create a German empire. It was a matter of course that an imperial Parliament should act with him, having authority over the assemblies of the separate States. But now, when the Confederacy is to remain what it is, an assembly of plenipotentiaries of the princes, it follows that the representation of the people should equally be a delegation of the various Chambers; a Parliment would then be quite out of place.

THE THRONE OF MEXICO.

It is not yet decided at Vienna, says the Paris correspondent of a contemporary, whether the Archduke Maximilian will or will not accept the crown of Mexico. The French government, impatient at this delay, has already notified to the archduke that he must make up his mind quickly if he does not want to see the Mexican crown placed on some other head. The disordered state of the country which Marshal Forey rules does not admit of such incertitude. The emperor will, therefore, organise it by himself, has he has conquered it alone, if Maximilian is afraid to trust himself alone in Mexico.

ITALY.

The party of action is preparing a demonstration in Naples for the 28th August, the anniversary of Aspromonte. The government is on the look out to see that nothing serious happens in that populous city, where the elements of disorder abound, and where the reactionaries assume the mask of liberalism. Healthy political ideas do not yet prevail in Naples, and the communal elections which have just taken place prove that noisy declaimers and agitators are preferred to sensible men of tried honesty.

The 'Presse' relates an extraordinary outrage committed in the neighbourhood of Naples by a battalion of infantry, assisted by a gang of policemen. A Frenchman, named Delahaute, well known in the financial world in Paris, owns a magnificent villa near Pausillippo, close to the edge of the bay. The villa was untenanted, save by his steward and his wife, who was just confined. In the dead of the night the soldiers marched down, and without asking for admission broke down the gates, clambered over the walls, forced their way into every room in the house, including that of the sick woman, under pretence of searching for banditti. Of course none were found. But these gallant fellows determined not to return empty-handed. It was known that M. Delahaute employed some 300 workmen on his grounds, and these "champions of order" accordingly lay in wait until daybreak, and arrested the workmen as they arrived to commence their day's labours. From the 300 men in custody the police selected 30 of the most ill-looking, and marched back with them to Naples. Four hours afterwards they were released, with the exception of one man, suspected for being a deserter! It is said that M. Delahaute has lodged a formal complaint for redress.

RUSSIA.

The 'Nord' says that the replies of the three Powers to the notes of the Russian government were delivered to Prince Gortschakoff on August 19, the Vice-Chancellor having gone to St. Petersburg to receive the ambassadors. Although nothing has transpired as to the contents of these diplomatic communications, it is certain, according to the information of the 'Nord,' that they do not imply an ultimatum, and still less a diplomatic rupture.

MEXICO.

Intelligence received from the city of Mexico to July 12 states that Cobos and Benavides have agreed with Juarez to demand in common of the Powers that the French intervention shall be limited to the application of the treaty of London.

The Paris correspondent of the 'Daily News' says:—It seems more than ever probable that the Archduke Maximilian will, in the end, decline the throne of Mexico. In the first place, the Emperor of Austria is understood to have declined any responsibility whatever in the matter. If the Emperor of the French chooses to guarantee the throne, well and good. But will he? Can he? And, if he should and could, how will Austrian pride stomach the gift of a crown at the hands that so lately reft from Austria one of her fairest provinces? Certain shortsighted politicians here maintain that England will be ready to aid in guaranteeing Mexico to the House of Hapsburg, in order to secure an ally in the event of a war with the Northern States of America; so loosely do men theorise in this county under a regime which lives by propagating its own 'ideas' on the subject of 'nationalities' and a reconstructed map of Europe."

GERMANY.

THE FRANKFORT CONGRESS.

Throughout the whole of the 15th and 16th August Frankfort was in a state of the highest feverish excitement. The streets were crammed from morning till night. The following picture of the town at the height of its bustle is furnished by the correspondent of the 'Times,' writting on the 16th:—

Around the entrances to the principal hotels are congregated dense crowds of well-dressed people, who are content to stand for hours in the scorching sun in order that they may have an opportunity of seeing face to face the high and mighty in the great Fatherland. The philo-Austrians are either posted in the neighbourhood of the Eschenheimer-Gasse, in the hope of being able to catch a glimpse of the Emperor Francis Joseph, or in the vicinity of the Hotel d'Angleterre, in which Court Rechberg has taken up his quarters. The German sovereigns now at Frankfort are—the Emperor of Austria, the King of Bavaria, the King of Saxony, the King of Hanover the Crown Prince of Wurtemberg (as the representative of his vererable father), the Grand Duke of Baden, the Elector of Hesse, Prince Henry of the Netherlands, who is Stadtholder of Luxemburg, the Duke of Brun wick, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, Schewerin, the Duke of Nassau, the Grand Duke of Saxe—Weimar, the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, the Duke of Saxe-Altenburg, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, the hereditary Prince of Anhalt-Cothen, the Prince of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, the Prince of Lichtenstein, the Prince of Waldeck, Price Reuss, of the younger line, and Prince Schaumburg-Lippe. The free cities of Lubeck, Frankfort, Bremen, and Hamburg are represented by their respective burgomasters. The two mayors and the senators of Frankfort drove to the Hanau terminus on the 15th August to meet the Emperor Francis Joseph, and very proud the worthy burghers seemed to be of their representatives, whose spruce coachmen and athletic footmen wore liveries of scarlet, with broad facings of silver lace. Some of the minor German princes went to the Federal palace to receive the Emperor on his arrival, but the kings did not call on him untill late in the evening. There is now a great uplifting of voices in the street, and oa looking out of my window I see the King of Bavaria bowing low to the crowd through which his carriage is slowly passing. On August 15 the Duke of Cambridge called to see the Duke of Brunswick, who insisted on his entering his rooms, although he had just sat down to dinner with some of his German friends. The Grand Duke William, who is Grand Master of the Teutonic Knights, and governor of the Federal fortress of Mayence, is also staying in the Hotel de Russie, and great attention is paid to him by the German princes. The windows of the principal streets of the city are profusely decorated with the German, Austrian, and Frankfort colours, but the black and white flag of Prussia is only to be seen at the coroner of the Gallus-Gassee, where there is a military club, and at a guardhouse where Prussian troops are on duty.

The minor princes held several preliminary meetings in the course of the 16th, at one of which it was resolved to send a collective note to invite the King of Prussia. In the evening the Emperor of Austria gave a grand dinner to the princes, at which 90 persons were present. The correspondent of the "Daily News" spplies some particulars:—

The hour of invitations was 4 o'clock, and the party broke up at 6. The streets were even more crowded than in the morning, and "King Mob" having meantime had his dinner the vocal demonstration as the various distinguished guests drove to and from the place was in increased intensity, and sometimes almost deafening. The most admired disorder prevailed throughout the entire proceedings, and an Englishman fresh from London and accustomed to witness the rather stringent police regulations which there mark any out-door movement of royalty, might have stared to see 27 or 28 sovereign princes driving to a state banquet through a noisy and excited crowd, without a soldier or policeman in sight to look for them. The state coachmen, who generally drove splendid thorough-bred horses, had no little difficulty in threading their way through the miscellaneous assemblage of pedestrians and vehicles, and bore with great humour the "chaff" which greeted them as each awkward obstruction presented itself—here a char-a-banc full of men, women, and children from some neighbouring village—there a lumbering omnibus loitering on its way to the railway station.

At 11 o'clock on the morning of the 17th the German sovereigns and the representatives of the Four Free Cities held their first sitting in the Federal palace, in the Eschenheimer-gasse. Some of the princes were loudly cheered as they drove in state to the place of meeting, and the most popular among them was undoubtedly the Emperor of Austria, the Kings of Bavaria and Hanover, and the Duke of Coburg. The emperor opened the Congress by the following speech, which his majesty read in such an impressive manner that his hearers could not doubt that he deeply felt the necessity for a reform of the Bund:—

Most illustrious and beloved brothers and cousins, most valued Confederates,—An assembly of the heads of the German nation, for the purpose of deliberating on the welfare of the Fatherland, is an event which has not occurred for centuries. May we, by the blessing of an Almighty Providence, have it in our power to do it happy future.

Confiding in the elevated sentiments of my fellow princes, confiding in the just spirit of the German people, which has been enlightened by experience, I have sought to bring about a meeting at which the German princes should in a fraternal spirit unite their hands for the strengthening *(Befestigung)* of the Confederation. I have considered it my duty openly to express my conviction that Germany's unity *(mit Recht)* looks forward to a development of its constitution *(Verfassung)*, which shall be in accordance with the necessities of the times, and I have come in person to exchange ideas and opinions with my Confederates, and to state what I consider feasible and what I for my part, am ready to grant.

Your majesties, and all of you, my illustrious and beloved relatives, accept my sincere thanks for your kindness in consenting to act with me.

I have forwarded to my illustrious Federal allies the drafts of a project of reform, which was drawn up under my immediate superintendence.

Being of opinion that the sphere of action of the Bund should be enlarged, I, in my plan of reform, propose that the executive power shall be placed in the hands of a directory, which shall have a Federal council at its side. We require the periodical meeting of an assembly of deputies which shall have full power to participate in the legislation and in the control of the finances of the Bund. I propose that there shall be periodical meetings of the German princes. By the introduction of an independent Federal court a satisfactory guarantee is given for the proper administration of justice in Germany. In all these matters the principle of the equality of the several independent States will, as strictly as is possible, be upheld. At the same time due regard must be paid to their political influence and to the number of their inhabitants, in order that an effective executive power and a general representation in the Bund may be inseparably united.

All details are based on one single idea—an idea that has taken completo possession of my mind. It is, that the time has come for renewing, in a way which shall be in accordance with the spirit of the times, the Bund which our ancestors entered into. By allowing our people to participate in the Bund we shall give new vigour to it, and enable it to uphold to the end of time the honour, power, security, and welfare of Germany as one great and inseparable whole.

Doubtless, my propositions will admit of improvement. I readily admit that such is the case. But I beg my Confederates to take into consideration whether it is not our common interest not to postpone, even for a time, the acceptance of a plan which, as it now stands, is a great improvement on the present state of things in Germany. In the proposed Act of Reform (Reform-Acte) the necessary means for repairing its defects in a constitutional way are pointed out. I see no prospect of finding a firm basis in the question relative to the future of Germany by means of prolonged deliberations. The question must be settled by the prompt, unanimous, and disinterested resolves of the German princes, who, in matters of inferior moment, must magnanimously make sacrifices for the attainment of the great object which they have in view.

Most illustrious and beloved Brothers and Cousins, most valued Confederates,—As you all share with me the "exalting" *(erhebend)* impression of the present moment, so must you participate in the deep regret which I feel that Prussia is not represented here. One of my most heartfelt wishes has not been fulfilled. I was not so happy as to be able to persuade King William of Prussia to participate in person in our "work of union" *(Einigungs-werke)*; but, nevertheless, I have not lost the conviction that the results of this day will be salutary. The Kink of Prussia fully appreciated my arguments concerning the urgent necessity for a reform of the Bund. King William had no other objections to make to my proposition to hold a Congress of princes than that the necessary preparations for such an important step had not been made. In principle, the king was not opposed to an assembly of princes, but he was of opinion that a conference of ministers ought to precede it. I called his majesty's attention to the fact that all former negotiations by means of second persons *(Mittelspersonen)* had been fruitless, and that it was for us to reform the Bund, and that we were firmly resolved that "the Germanic nation should no longer be deprived of the means of enjoying greater political development."

Let us pass quickly over mere matters of detail for the sake of the incalculably more important whole. In good Federal faith, let us preserve for the mighty (kingdom of) Prussia the place to which she is entitled, and let us hope that our unity will produce an indelible impression on all German hearts.

In as far as I am personally concerned, my illustrious Confedrates and friends, I shall always feel satisfied to have done all in my power to draw closer the ties which unite all the German peoples, and to make the Bund, as one great Power *(Gesammtmacht)*, a boon *(Heil)* for Germany and a guarantee for the peace of Europe.

When his majesty had done speaking there was a murmur or rather "hum" of approval, which was continued until the King of Bavaria rose to reply to his fellow sovereigns, which he did in the following scant and cautious terms:—

The assembled princes will take the propositions made by your majesty into conscientious consideration, and it is probable that some modification of them may be deemed desirable, although we are as desirous as yourself that the important questions now at issue may be brought to a speedy and happy end. We share the regret of your majesty that the King of Prussia, our dear Federal ally, is absent, but we cherish a hope that at our next meeting for the despatch of business that powerful link in the great chain which connects the different German States will not be wanting.

The whole sitting lasted about an hour and a half. In the afternoon there was a second sitting, which was also a short one, as the members of the Congress were to dine with the representives of the city at 6 o'clock. The banquet took place in the Hall of Emperors, in the Romer, and was followed in the evening by a display of fireworks, which seems to have suffered from a heavy fall of rain. The Duke of Cambridge and the Princess Mary witnessed the display from a private villa on the banks of the Maine.

On the following morning at 5 o'clock the military part of the population of Frankfort was afoot, and greatly disturbed the slumbers of the numerous strangers that occupied the hotels and lodging-houses. At that early hour military bands paraded the streets, and at short intervals guns were fired in honour of the Emperor of Austria, who was that day to celebrate his birthday at Darmstadt. His majesty wished to spare his fellow potentates the trouble of calling on him to offer their congratulations, but in matters of etiquette German sovereigns are great "sticklers," and they therefore proceeded *in corpore* to the railway terminus at which the emperor was expected to arrive at half-past 10 o'clock. His majesty was as punctual as usual, and, as a matter of course, he was obliged to accept the more or less long winded felicitations of his illustrious "brothers, and cousins."

THE LATE LORD CLYDE.

The following General Order has been issued:—

"Horse Guards, S.W., August 22, 1863.

"His royal highness the field-marshal commanding-in-chief has received her Majesty's commands to express to the army her grief at the lamented death of Field-Marshal Lord Clyde.

"The great military services performed by Lord Clyde in different parts of the world, the success with which, in most trying circumstances, he restored peace to her Majesty's Indian empire, and the personal regard which her Majesty and her beloved Consort entertained for his high and honourable character, make her Majesty deeply deplore the loss which the Queen, in common with her Majesty's subjects, has sustained.—By command of his royal highness the field-marshal commanding-in-chief,

"A. H. Horsford, Deputy-Adjutant-General."

THE FUNERAL OF FIELD-MARSHAL LORD CLYDE.

Acting in well-timed harmony with the feeling of the whole nation, her Majesty's Government, mainly represented, if not altogether animated on this occasion by Lord de Grey, have given to the mortal remains of Colin Campbell a more famous resting-place than the modesty of the veteran would have selected. No doubt, the Queen, of whose name and throne her faithful soldier ever spoke with profound gratitude and a sentiment akin to veneration, desired that one whose career reflected lustre on her Majesty's arms, and whose last service in the field illustrated her reign and consolidated her empire, should lie in death beside the sacred dust of those whose memories England delights to honour. And so it was that on Saturday, August 22, the body of Field-Marshal Lord Clyde was carried to Westminster Abby to rest in peace with a ceremony to which the public sympathy and the spontaneous gathering of persons eminent in rank and service, the unbidden attendance of numerous crowds, and the affectionate presence of old comrades and fellow soldiers high and low, gave a character which made the funeral a last tribute of national respect, instead of being, as it was designed to be, the private interment of a great man. Somehow or other the word "nobleman" seems out of place when applied to Lord Clyde—it dwarfs the stature of the soldier who, though no mere *fortuna filius*, was in the highest sense of the words still a soldier of fortune. If ever there was peer who won a nobility by sheer hard work, it was he. Even in the parts of his life which appear inactive and obscure he was a hard worker. In the meantime, during the years which he spent on the smallest scale, and striving how to perfect what to his eye was admirable beyond all comparison, but yet not perfect—the British infantry. It was a sort of day-dream which he hoped some time to realise that the foot soldiers should be taught the use of arms so thoroughly as to be able to advance in line firing as they advanced and yet subordinate in rank, and he seemed to think the period nigh at hand when British soldiers, at all events, could be brought to face the fiercest cavalry charge in the same extended order. He knew every letter of the soldier's Magna Charta, and was religiously respected it. He was a strict disciplinarian, though he was no martinet. In the old days of the 98th Foot, bashful subalterns apologised to their visitors for offering them only port and sher y at mess. "Colonel Campbell won't allow us to have champagne, sir, claret. Port and sherry are the 'regulation' wines, and we must drink no other." Although a moderate man, he enjoyed the good things of this life in season, not including, however, tobacco among them, and fond of social intercourse and pleasant conversation, in which no one shone more than himself, he abhorred excess, and strove that the young officers under him should not fall away before the temptations which had, as he was wont to tell, destroyed so much promise and ruined so many good soldiers. The events of his life have been lately recapitulated with necessary brevity in these columns; but it will not be out of place perhaps to record the facts connected with the accident which cost him his life, for, with the medical testimony before us, there is no ground to doubt that but for the injury he received on the occasion in question he might have lived for many years to come. His head was still strong when he died and in his head there was not a single unsound tooth, or a gap left by the loss of one. In the afternoon of December 26, 1858, the column under his command, then engaged in clearing the north of Oude of the remnants of the rebels and mutineers, came up with Beni Madho's forces posted in a forest, and as Lord Clyde was making his dispositions to cut off their retreat a zealous artillery officer, who had been directed to move quietly round their left flank, seeing masses of them looking to the rear, could not restrain his ardour, but unlimbered and opened fire. Lord Clyde, galloping fast to rebuke the offender, was thrown with great violence, in consequence of his charger putting his fore-foot into a burrow. He was sadly ail, and rolling head-long in the dust. When he tried to get up, still anxious to overtake the horse artillery, his face was bleeding and his right arm was powerless; the shoulder blade had been broken, and other injuries had been sustained in the chest, but as soon as the surgeons had set the bone, and put his arm in a sling, Lord Clyde seemed as well as ever, and sat by a watchfire till late at night, giving orders and directing the bivouac of the troops. One who visited him next day found the chief in his tent "trying to write with his left hand." He said he felt a little shaken and stiff, but laughted at his own impetuous gallop and fall, saying, "It's well I didn't get up to that mad artilleryman. It's all the better for—I didn't overtake him at the moment." He was just giving orders for a continuation of the pursuit and he was carried on a litter on the march, and directed from it the operations against the Fort of Mojiddian, which fell on the afternoon of the same day. On the 29th, as soon as the fort could be destroyed he moved his column once more after the fugitive sepoys, and next day he conceived and carried out, contrary to the advice of his staff, the admirable forced march by night, the result of which was that he surprised the rebels, nearly caught Nana Sahib and the Begum, and drove them and all their followers in headlong rout across the Raptee into Nepaul, never to appear in arms on Indian soil again. Thus he cleared Oudhe of the principal force of the enemy. There he halted for he obeyed his orders. But it was scarcely possible to conceive any greater energy and vigour than were displayed by the old soldier, who was suffering from broken ribs, internal injury, and fractured shoulder, in the marches and movements of these few days in which time he became subject to irritation of the lungs, to colds and bronchial affections, as it was thought, to which he had been unaccustomed and perhaps his medical attendants, if he consulted them at all, did not know the mischief which was going on inside. In the January following it was noticed that he was often ailing; for three days he shut himself up while he was waiting for Lord Canning's despatches, complaining "of a cold." In February he had fever, and was wont to trudge to the apothecary's tent, like a common soldier, for his dose of quinine. He remained too long in India after his work was done, and on his return home he had some attacks of indisposition which vanished at Vichy and elsewhere; for the time, till the last illness which deprived the country of the pride and pleasure she felt in honouring the living soldier. He was on a visit with Gen. Eyre, commanding at Chatham, whither he was often wont to go for the sake of his friendly society, when he was seized with the alarming symptoms, against the fatal tendency of which his extraordinary vigour of constitution forced him to resist painfully for many long days, though they brought with them no hope of ultimate recovery. In his illness his thoughts wandered back to the scenes of his active life—his memories of old times to friends were revived, but prominent in his mind were the recollections of the great cares and grave conjunctures which pressed upon him in the Indian mutiny, and among them the highest was the safety of English women and children. When he was assailed by the Indian press for idle wasting of days at Cawnpore he was watching day and night, hourly, for the convoy of the helpless ones from Agra, and when, before that he had won his way into the heart of Lucknow, he turned from the affrighted enemy, and incurred much opprobrium—as though, indeed, Colin Campbell had shrunk from a fight with the sepoy—because, above all things, he sought that the wives, daughters, and children of British soldiers and subjects should pass beyond the reach of cruel enemies. It was by such martial tenderness as this he won the hearts of woman, child and man; it was by these acts he gained such regard that crowds of fair women, young and old, assembled in Westminster Abbey, and with the tears and sobs he would have dried and cheeked, gave the deep sorrow of daughters to the childless soldier's grave.

The funeral took place from the house in Berkeley-square which Lord Clyde had occupied for a short time before his death. His body had been carried there some days before from Government-house at Chatham and General Eyre had charged himself with the execution of the last sad duties to his beloved friend. The coffin lay in the room which would have been the scene of many a gathering of "war-worn" soldiers and of the few old world kith and kin of war time had left. What flowers or pageantry of decoration rested on the thin covering which hid the grand old human face from weeping eyes we cannot say, but on the lid, as it is called—as if in significance of the great day when all buried shall rise to judgment—lay wreaths of *immortelles* and garlands, which were but the poor exponents of the grief of those who had come far and wide to follow Colin Campbell to the tomb. Pity it is that he who fancied he had outlived his friends could not have been spared to see how many honoured and loved him! In the street, from the house to the Abbey, all along the line of the unpremeditated procession, there was a dense crowd, such as one would have seen on the occasion of a state funeral of the greatest in the land. There were those, no doubt, who were attracked solely by curiosity, and by the desire to see a line of carriages and horses; but, besides, there stood in that people's guards assembled to do honour to the soldier many an old moustache who saluted as the bearers bore all that remained of the fiery centurion of the Peninsula and of the conqueror of India. Down Piccadilly, St. James's-street, Pall-mall, past Whitehall, down Parliament-street, to the entrance to the Cloisters, the streets were so thronged that the police perforce arrested the stream of public and private vehicles till the procession passed. Many shops half-closed doors and shutters in sign of mourning, and the blinds were drawn at the Athenæum, of which Lord Clyde was a member—not at the United Service, of which he was a member also—at the Horse Guards, and at various mansions along the route. The sentries posted at the public offices of their own accord came to "attention." Groups of soldiers formed at the prominent places; old pensioners, with many clasps, and the brown young soldier, proud of the red and white Indian ribaud. In the procession nothing was more marked than the decorous conduct of the people; but the Queen herself from afar had shown she was present in spirit with her subjects, for conspicuous amid the marks of respect was that which was evidenced by the appearance of her Majesty's carriage in deep mourning. The carriages of the Prince of Wales, of the Duke of Cambridge (both absent from London), of the Duchess of Cambridge, of the Duke of Wellington, and of some of the nobility were also sent as marks of respect, but the period of the year which brought about the absence of the ministers and of the members of both Houses, prevented a vast number of the most distinguished persons in the land paying the last tribute to the memory of the late field-marshal.

In the first carriage the mourners were—Major General Eyre, Colonel M'Murdo, Colonel Alison, and the Duke of Wellington.

Second Carriage.—The Rev. Mr. Inglis, Mr. Coningham, Mr. Gladstones, and Mr. Kerr, his Lordship's executors.

Third Carriage.—Earl de Grey and Ripon, General Forster, the Earl of Longford, and the Marquis of Donegall.

Fourth Carriage.—Lord Gough, General Arbuthnot, Sir Richard Airey, and Lord G. Paulet.

Fifth Carriage.—Lord Rokeby, Sir Alfred Horsford, Earl St. Maur, &c.

Sixth Carriage.—Colonel Shadwell, Sir B. Lugard, Sir R. Walpole, and Major Alison.

Seventh Carriage.—Major-General Cave, Major Dormer, Viscount Dungan, and Major Mansfield.

Eighth Carriage.—Sir R. Hamilton, Colonel Street, Colonel Nepean, Colonel Wyndham, and Major Stevenson.

Ninth Carriage.—Colonel Ward, Major Sutherland, and Colonel Balfour.

Tenth Carriage.—Mr. Crawford, Mr. Romaine, Mr. Campbell, and Mr. Russell.

Eleventh Carriage.—Dr. Clutterbuck, the Rev. Mr. Clutterbuck, Dr. Jacobson, and Mr. William Gladstone, jun.

Twelfth Carriage.—The Rev. J. W. Reeve, Mr. J. T. Delane, Mr. Leese, and Mr. Reid.

Thirteenth Carriage.—The Rev. Mr. Carpenter, Dr. Dick, Colonel Taylor, and Colonel Gordon.

Fourteenth Carriage.—Mr. Arbuthnot and other gentlemen.

Among these there was, we believe only one relative, the Rev. Mr. Inglis, but there were many old friends and comrades—the venerable soldier head of Gough, now 84 years old, and yet erect, bright and martial, who more than 20 yers ago did justice to the qualities of Colin Campbell on the field, the military secretary Alison, who last an arm on his staff at Lucknow, two of his aides, Alison and Dormer, Fakenham, the adjutant-general of Queen's troops at his Indian head quarters, M'Murdo testifying to Napier's old officer and had his own regard, and many another who had seen him in the heat of battle. The road was full of faces which had once looked to his for inspiration or for orders, and in the Abbey the soldiers stood thick, from General George Bell down to the privates of the Coldstream Guards, who came in to see the last of his famous colonel. And what tender young eyes, and eyes for once renewing the freshness of the young heart, let fall their tears as the coffin was borne within the sacred walls, and the dark veil which shrouded all that was left of a friend from their guard-house passed in all its gloom before them towards the yawning grave which gaped in the midst of all that mournful life. The sobs of women broke through the strains of the music. How many must have loved him! Among the throng who attended on this occasion was Major-General Beresford, and other gentlemen joined the procession from the Jerusalem Chamber, and the pallbearers, who were nominated only a few moments before the hearse moved from the house, took their places as follows:—The Duke of Wellington, Major-General Eyre, Earl de Grey and Ripon, General

Proposed by Cowasjee Jehangheer, Esq., seconded by Limjee Maneckjee Esq., and carried that the thanks of the meeting be offered to the Chairman for his conduct in the Chair.

The meeting was then dissolved.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—MONDAY, 21ST SEPT.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

REFUSING A FARE.—Hack buggy driver, No. 135, was summoned this day for refusing to drive from the Bombay Green to Sewree. The offence having been proved against him, His Worship said the driver, had subjected himself to a very heavy fine, no one knew what mischief or inconvenience might arise from refusing to drive where they where required, a fine of Rs. 5 would be inflicted this time, but he was warned not to come there again for the same offence.

The Court was occupied from noon until half past four in hearing additional evidence in the case o Pilot Tucker.

His Worship adjourned it half past-two o'clock this day. Dr. Dallas has been engaged for the prosecution, and Mr. Barton is still engaged on behalf of the prisoner.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

Business for disposal this day.

(BEFORE THE HONORABLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HONORABLE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.)

Ecclesiastical Side.

In the matter of the administration of the Will annexed of Peerojee Higra deceased, Lalunjee *vs.* Abdool Gaffoor bin Moobaruck. (Part heard.)

Suits for further hearing and final disposal.

299 Mooljee Goculdass *vs.* Jamsetjee Cursetjee. (Part heard.)

PLEA SIDE CAUSE FOR TRIAL.

5 Prema Megga *vs.* Luxumun Narrayen Rambhundaree. (Part heard.)

(BEFORE THE HONORABLE MR. JUSTICE COUCH.)

Suits for further hearing and final disposal.

246 Jacinto Correa *vs.* The Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company.

256 Yacoob Thavur and others *vs.* Dhunjeebhoy Kirmallee and others.

300 Nanabhoy Narrotumdass *vs.* Jumnadass Runchordass.

310 William Walker and others *vs.* Henry Towers.

313 Ragoonathjee Morarjee *vs.* Cullianjee Madowjee.

S. COMPTON, Prothonotary.

Prothonotary's Office, the 21st September 1863.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

Monday, 21st Septemher 1863.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE COMMISSIONER, MR. JUSTICE COUCH.)

In Re Henry Towers.

Mr. Barton applied on behalf of the Insolvent, who is a Plumber, to withdraw the petition. The Insolvent had been in custody at the suit of Mr. Albert Verral, solicitor of the High Court, for a debt of Rs. 2,448. Since filing his petition he settled with Mr. Verral and was released; and having also made an amicable settlement with the other creditors, he was not desirous to take the benefit of the Act, and consequently made this application to withdraw his petition.

The Hon'ble Commissioner enquired if notice of this application had been given to all the creditors in the schedule, as they had a right to such a notice.

Mr. Barton replied that no such notice had been given, the Insolvent not having deemed it necessary to do so after the settlement.

The Commissioner said that, according to the practice prevailing here as well as in England, notice of the application should be given to the creditors that they might have an opportunity to object to it. His Lordship would therefore allow the case to stand adjourned until next Court day, to enable the Insolvent to give notice of his application to withdraw the petition to the creditors. The order was remanded.

After the disposal of the ordinary business, the Court rose.

BENGAL.

THE 2nd Bengal Cavalry, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel G. Jackson, is ordered to form part of his Excellency the Governor-General's escort in the cold weather, and will march with the Viceregal camp to Peshawur, thence back to Lahore, and thence to its new station, Cawnpore.—*Englishman, Sept* 11.

THE Lieutenant-Colonel whose name was so much "mentioned without veneration" last year, and who, as we mentioned a short time ago, was so sharp at seeing the bread mote in his neighbour's eyes, whilst he could not see the meat beam in his own, has been ordered by the Commander-in-Chief to rescind his station order interfering with the operations of the Commissariat; and we would fain hope that for the future he will mind his own business, and let the public hear no more of him.—*Id.*

CENTRAL ASIA.

OUR Cabool letter brings news down to the 30th August. Many of the chiefs are deserting the Ameer who does not seem to be popular. Affairs in Bamecan had become so threatening that the Ameer had sent to order his son Mohamed Allee to leave Cabool and march to that district. He was accordingly busy in his preparations. Meantime the Ameer has undertaken the task of attacking Auzim Khan himself. Futteh Mahomed Khan has been sent to Kohistan to withstand the influence of Ufzul Khan in that quarter, and to occupy the road leading from Bulkh to Cabool. Meantime Mirza Ahd Khan, Afzul Khan's retainer, who was seized and imprisoned at Cabool by Mohamed Allee against the advice of his counsellors, has lost his wife who died while her husband was in confinement.—*Delhi Gazette, Sept.* 15

We have another letter from Cabool, with additional information up to the 30th ultimo.

Cabool, (*5th Rubeeoolawul*,) 21*st August*.—" It was stated in a letter received to-day from Candahar, that Sirdar Mahomed Ameen Khan with his troops had accompanied the camp of Ameer Shere Allee Khan, and was resolved to go to Cabool, but when the Ameer's camp arrived in the Auzim fort, one march from Candahar, Sirdar Mohamed Ameen Khan asked Ameer Allee Khan if he, the Ameer, had any objection to give the Kohistan territory to his son, Mohamed Ismael Khan. 'You are welcome to have Cabool' replied Shere Allee Khan 'but as for Kohistan, I cannot give it to your son.' On this Mohamed Ameen Khan got offended, and then and there marched back to Candahar.

22nd August.—A letter has been received from Sirdar Shumshoodeen Khan from Ghuznee to the effect that the Ameer offered him a grand khillut on his arrival at that place, but the Sirdar did not accept it, and said that he would receive the khillut in Cabool. Sirdar Shumshoodeen Khan says that as Ghuznee once belonged to the late Sirdar Ameer Mahomed Khan, he is now entitled to have it.

23rd August.—The following letter from Sirdar Ghoolam Jan the son of Sirdar Rahmdil Khan was received by his family from Candahar:—

"I was thinking of remaining in Candahar for a few days until I had settled my accounts with different parties, but I was quite disappointed in my arrangements, as the moment the camp of Shere Allee Khan, marched from Candahar, I was told by Mohamed Ameen Khan to leave the place. Sirdars Mohamed Ameen Khan and Mohamed Shurreef Khan both are displeased with Ameer Shere Allee Khan. The Ameer had resolved to march towards Zoormut, but having been advised by Hafizjee, Mirza Mohamed Hoosain, and other chiefs, has postponed his intention till he arrives in Cabool."

Almost all the Sirdars in the camp are displeased with the Ameer, as they have their tents pitched separate, and very few of them go to the Ameer to pay their respects.

24th August.—Sirdar Mohamed Kareem Khan has sent the undermentioned letter to his mother and family from the Ameer's camp:—

"Do not remain in the Bala Hissar after you have received this letter, and remove all your valuables to the city of Cabool, as serious differences have arisen among all the Sirdars of the Ameer's camp. Sirdars Shumsh-ood-deen Khan, Oosman Khan, Zakurya Khan, and all the Candaharee Sirdars show coolness to the Ameer. There is no doubt that there will be a serious disturbance in Cabul on Ameer Shere Allee Khan's arrival at that place."

About twelve o'clock hailstones fell in Cabool to such a degree that almost all the musk melons and grapes have been destroyed in Dhapootee and Burkee.

25th August.—It is ascertained by a person who has just arrived from Takhta Bool, that Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan has written to the King of Bookhara to the following effect:—

"Since I have arrived in Bulkh I have never thought of encroaching upon your territory, although you have been absent from your Capital many a time. As some differences have risen between the sons of the late Ameer in Cabool, and my presence is urgently required there, I hope you will keep a good watch during my absence from Bulkh."

The wife of Mirza Ahd Khan died in Cabool, and although Meer Akhore Ahmed Khan tried his best to advise Mohamed Allee Khan to release Ahd Khan, it was in vain. Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan having been given to understand that Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan had sent some troops towards Hazara Shaikh Allee via Undrabi, desired Sirdar Futteh Mohamed Khan to march from Cabool for the frontier of Kohistan, which is the direct route from Bulkh to Cabool.

26th August.—The following letter from Ameer Shere Allee Khan was received to-day:—

"I have sent Sooltan Mohamed Khan with a letter to Sirdar Mohamed Auzim Khan advising him to come to his senses and offering him good terms;—If Mohamed Auzim Khan attends to me well and good, otherwise I will march from Ghuznee direct towards Zoormut, you send all the available troops under Futteh Mohamed Khan to Loohoogur, and wait there until I have made known to you the result of Sooltan Mohamed Khan's embassy."

27th August.—Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan having been given to understand that Sirdar Nizamooddowla Khan, the son of Nawab Mohamed Zaman Khan, having deserted the Ameer's Camp, had gone over to Gurdraiz to Mohamed Auzim Khan, and that the men were rising at Hazara Shaik Allee, ordered Meer Akhore Ahmed Khan to go to Loohoogur and to keep the people quiet. Sirdar Mahomed Allee Khan has warned the troops in Cabool to be ready and intends to send Futteh Mahomed Khan and the Meer Akhore with the troops, to Loohoogur, the moment he has heard from Shere Allee Khan. A rumour is afloat in Cabool to the effect that Sirdar Mohamed Kurreem Khan has also fled from Shere Allee Khan's camp.

28th August.—An express has been this day sent by Mohamed Allee Khan to Ameer Shere Allee Khan's camp to bring the news, if the camp has marched towards Zoormust.

29th August.—News has been received from Ghuznee to the effect that Ameer Shere Allee Khan after halting for five days at that place was to march towards Zoormust. Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan has ordered one thousand Zaailchees and twelve guns to march from Cabool and join Meer Akhore Ahmed Khan at Loohoogur.

Naib Sooltan Mohamed Khan who had been sent by Shere Allee Khan to Mohamed Auzim Khan arrived in Cabool to-day, and waited before Mohamed Allee Khan the undermentioned answer which they had received from Auzim Khan:—

"I do not believe Shere Allee Khan's word, if he does not wish to annoy me let me remain undisturbed in my territory, if not let him make haste and prepare himself to fight."

Sooltan Mohamed Khan said to Mohamed Allee Khan, that he had been desired by Ameer Shere Allee Khan to come to Cabool in case Mohamed Auzim Khan, had refused to accept his terms, and as it has been the case he was requested to inform him to get himself ready to march to Bamean, while Shere Allee Khan, on my reaching the camp will march for Zoormust.

Sooltan Mohamed also told Mohamed Allee Khan to release Mirza Ahd Khan, and send him to Ufzul Khan's fort near Cabool.

As desired by Shere Allee Khan, through Sooltan Mohamed, Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan ordered Ahd Khan to be released and warned his troops to be ready for Bamean where Uslum Khan is collecting troops.

Two siege train guns and a thousand (bildars, miners, were ordered to march to Shere Allee Khan's camp.

30th August.—Mirza Ubdoolwasai, the Ameer's Hakeem arrived in Cabool, and was very respectably received by all the Hakeems.

Sirdar Mahomed Allee Khan, is preparing himself to go Bamean, and has ordered Camels and mules to be brought for his Camp.

Mahomed Ameen Khan, is a son of the Dost by the same mother as Shareef Khan, now governor of Candahar.

Sirdar Shumshoodeen Khan is the son of Mahomed Ameer Khan, who was governor of Ghuznee under the Dost.

Mahomed Kareem Khan is a son of the Dost by the same mother we believe as Shareef Khan, Ufzul Khan and Auzim Khan.

Nizammoodowla Khan is the son of the late Nawab Mahomed Zaman Khan, Kuzzilbash, who was in his time one of the most influential men in Cabool, and as such conducted the negociations with Sir W. Macnaghten.

Meer Akhore Ahmed Khan is a minister of Mahomed Allee Khan, Governor of Cabool, son of the present Ameer. His father went to Herat with the Dost, and is still with the Ameer's camp. Usman Khan is a son of the Dost by a concubine. —*Id.*

Business Announcements.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, of Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

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If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares, ¼ per cent

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 17th June 1863. Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	"	6	"	"	"
Do.	"	12	"	6	"

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0d. per Rupee.

Do.	at 4	do.	1s. 11⅞d. do.
Do.	at 3	do.	1s. 11⅞d. do.
Do.	at 2	do.	1s. 11⅞d. do.
Do.	at 1	do.	1s. 11⅞d. do.
Do.	on Demand	do.	1s. 11⅞d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE BRANCH.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c. &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 14th October 1859.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH and SYDNEY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand, and at from one to six months' sight; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight.....	2s.	0d.	
"	4	do.	1s. 11⅞d.
"	3	do.	1s. 11⅞d.
"	2	do.	1s. 11⅞d.
"	1	do.	1s. 11⅞d.
"	On demand	.....	1s. 11⅞d.

Circular Notes ..... 1s. 11d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Service and Bank other Companies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realises the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance